VI. Privileges.

A. GENERAL—*concluded.*

as advisable and what changes are proposed, should be furnished to Government by the Local Land Revenue and Forest Department Officers through the Conservator of the Circle and the Commissioner of the Division.*

Policy of Government regarding privilege to draw water in forest.

197. It is impossible to lay down a rule which shall be universally applicable; but it must be understood that no one should be prohibited from drawing water obtainable in a forest reserve in cases where it is not procurable elsewhere, within a reasonable distance.†

Special rates for sale of wood should not be abruptly cancelled and Commissioner's power.

198. As to the supply of wood, any favour as to price enjoyed by any class should not be abruptly cancelled without careful consideration and reference to Government. The Commissioners are authorized to relax the rates of fees for forest produce leviable under special privilege rules sanctioned by Government if in any case they should find the rates higher than the people can well afford to pay.‡

Cutting of grass in closed forests.

199. The proposal that the cutting and removal by hand of grass from closed forest areas should be permitted seems reasonable to Government on the grounds that the saplings might be choked by the rank growth of grass which, if set fire to, would destroy much valuable wood. It would be well if the rayats could be induced to take away such grass for ráb, fodder or provender. This is a matter which the Commissioners should settle according to their own discretion. Care should, however, be taken, in case such a concession is made, to secure the intervention of the Forest Officers if the people abuse the privilege of grass cutting so as to injure the young wood.§

B. Rab, Dalhi and Kumri Cultivation.

Supply of material for "ráb" cultivation.

200. The cultivators must undoubtedly have "ráb" and it will be the duty of the Forest Officers to make arrangements accordingly. [See section 206 as to arrangements made in Thána.] If a sufficiency of "ráb" cannot be obtained from grass and leaves, etc., the cultivators must be allowed, under proper supervision, to cut it in a portion of the Government forests.

Areas subject to collection of material for "ráb" cultivation should be worked under a fixed rotation.

200a. The Forest Officers must take every precaution to guard against the abuse of this necessary concession. Access to the reserves should be permitted in rotation, one portion at a time being entirely closed. The question of the exact proportion to be closed should, Government think, be left for settlement by the Conservator in communication with the District Officers.‖

* Government Resolution No. 4619, dated 3rd July 1890.
† Government Resolution No. 4345, dated 23rd November 1866.
‡ Government Resolutions No. 2952, dated 7th April 1884; and No. 2259, dated 28th March 1893.
§ Government Resolution No. 1631, dated 3rd March 1891.
‖ Government Resolution No. 1482, dated 18th March 1879.

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*continued.*

201. The practice of ráb cutting is incompatible with the treatment of forests for other purposes; and every effort must be made to reduce it to the narrowest limits by insisting that wherever ráb lands have been granted outside the limits of State Forests, they should be treated rationally for the purpose for which they were ceded, probably as coppice with a short rotation. The Government of India would suggest that fresh forest lands over which no ráb rights exist should not, save under most exceptional circumstances, be made over to ráb cutting.*

Where ráb cultivation exists, the neighbouring forests should be worked rationally for the purpose; but only in exceptional cases should ráb cutting be allowed in fresh forests.

202. It is most necessary, in the interests both of the public generally and of the inhabitants of the particular villages concerned, that the area of land in which Dalhi is permissible should be restricted within the narrowest possible limits, and that every effort should be made to induce the villagers to take to permanent cultivation in lieu of having resort to a method of growing crops which is rapidly destroying all timber and vegetation and converting the hill sides into masses of bare and barren rock. A continuance of the system under which villagers take plots for Dalhi here, there and wherever they might please, would in a very short time longer render any Dalhi cultivation impracticable, as all vegetation would be irretrievably destroyed.†

Dalhi cultivation should be restricted as much as possible.

203. It is essential that the dalhi mode of cultivation should only be carried on under efficient supervision and control, and that the injury resulting from it to forests should as far as possible be minimised.‡

Dalhi cultivation should be properly controlled.

204. The plan of combining kumri cultivation, where it cannot be avoided with the propagation of "*hirda*" or other useful trees meets with the approval of this Government and the Government of India.

Kumri cultivation should be combined with the propagation of hirda, etc.

204a. Care should be taken that no reason is given to the kumri cutters to suppose that they have any right in the trees planted by them.§

Cultivators have no right to trees planted by them.

205. The following rules are to be observed for regulating the assignment of land for kumri cultivation in districts in which that mode of cultivation is practised:—

Rules regulating kumri cultivation.

(1) The period of fallow should never be less than ten years after cultivation for two.

* Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture, No. 816-F, dated 5th August 1889, *vide* Government Resolution No. 6731, dated 9th September 1889.

† Government Resolution No. 7344, dated 20th October 1882.

‡ Government Resolution No. 2782, dated 28th April 1882.

§ Government of India, Home Department, No. 360-F, dated 28th April 1882, *vide* Government Resolutions No. 3354, dated 22nd May 1882, and No. 5506, dated 15th August 1882.

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*continued.*

(2) Personal inspection should annually be made both by the Collector and the Assistant Collector with a view to ascertaining that the prescribed limits of the kumri assignment in each case have not been exceeded.

(3) Kumri assignments should never be allowed within 100 yards of streams running as late as December, and on the upper third of the slopes of hills. This rule is to be attended to as far as possible, but it is not to be rigidly adhered to, as in many cases it will not be possible to obtain land for kumri without breaking through such an order. Government do not consider it advisable to leave the duty of inspection entirely in the hands of native subordinates or the officers of the Forest Department. Personal inspection by the Collector need not be insisted upon. It will suffice if the inspection is performed by his Assistants. An Assistant Collector in charge of a táluka can without any material difficulty or inconvenience manage to inspect every season the kumri assignment in a few of the comparatively limited number of villages within his charge in which kumri cultivation is carried on. Forest Officers, who are generally on the spot throughout the whole year, should co-operate with the Revenue officials in preventing any infringement of rules on the part of the cultivators. The assignments of land for kumri when once made must be regarded as final and at each kumri settlement it should be clearly and distinctly laid down that the settlement is final and that no further land can be granted.*

NOTE I.—For rules regulating the management of Protected Forests of the Peint Táluka of the Násik District, read Government Notification No. 2163 (*b*), dated 14th March 1905. *B. G. G.*, Pt. I, p. 330, also given in addenda of Standing Orders, Forests, Slip No. 1.

NOTE II.—For rules regulating the management of Protected Forests in certain villages of the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District, read addenda of Standing Orders, Forests, Slips Nos. 2 and 3.

(*a*) **In Reserved and Protected Forests.**

206. (i) The inhabitants of forest villages may take free of charge from the open portion of the block in which their forest is included, and with the permission of the Divisional Forest Officer and on condition of aiding in the protection of forests, from the closed portion of the same, grass, reeds and leaves, other than temburni (Diospyros melanoxylon) and Apta (Bauhinia racemosa) leaves.

Rules in force in Thána and Kolába Districts for the regulation of cutting wood-ash material.

(ii) They may also under the same restrictions cut for wood-ash material the thirteen varieties of shrubs noted in the margin, and generally all brushwood of no value for any other purpose. But unless under special concession, the possible necessity for which is noted in the fourth clause, no trees of any description are to be lopped in Reserved Forests.

Korinda (Cariosa diffusa).
Babli.
Kalakuda (Wrightia tinctoria).
Kevni (Helicteris isora).
Bhur jambul.
Atharun.
Mastodi.
Ukshi (Calycopteris floribunda).
Kuda (Wrightia).
Gometi.
Torni.
Bhôkar.
Kude.

* Government Resolution No. 5319, dated 9th August 1882.

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*continued.*

(*a*) **In Reserved and Protected Forests**—*concluded.*

(iii) Inhabitants of forest villages in which auctioned coupes are situated and of the neighbouring villages which have contributed forest to that block of which the coupe is a part, are permitted to take and remove free of charge for firewood or wood-ash manure, all the twigs, branches and shoots or wood not exceeding six inches in girth at the butt end proceeding from the trees that have been felled or lopped, under supervision.

(iv) If the coupe of the year in any block in a settled táluka remains unsold and unexploited during that year, special arrangements such as allowing the people entitled to enter the coupe and cut the 6″ material of the trees under supervision, will be made, in order that the supply of wood-ash material and firewood, etc., may be forthcoming.*

(*b*) **In Protected Forests only.**

In addition to the foregoing privileges inhabitants of villages in which there are Protected Forests may, in the unclosed portions of these forests, lop and remove the side branches, but not the leading shoot, of all except the 24 varieties noted below :—

Teak	...	Tectona grandis.
Blackwood	...	Dalbergia latifolia.
Bambu	...	Bambusa.
Hed	...	Adnia cordifolia.
Kalam	...	Stephegyna parvifolia.
Asana	...	Bridelia retusa.
Bibla	...	Pterocarpus marsupium.
Khair	...	Acacia catechu.
Shivan	...	Gmelina arboria.
Tivas	...	Ougeinia dalbergioides.
Koshimb	...	Schleichera trijuga.
Jambha	...	Xylia dolabriformis.
Kinjal	...	Terminalia paniculata.
Kinai	...	Albizzia procera.
Humbh	...	Saccopetalum tomentosum.
Babul	...	Acacia arabica.
Moho	...	Bassia latifolia.
Mango	...	Mangifera indica.
Tamarind	...	Tamarindus indica.
Jambhul	...	Eugenia jambolana.
Phanas	...	Artocarpus integrifolia.
Temburni	...	Diospyros melanoxylon.
Palas	...	Butea frondosa.
Apta	...	Bauhinia racemosa.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, as amended by the Forest Act, 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make under clause (*a*) of the said section the following rules to regulate the cutting of trees in the Protected Forests in the districts of Thána and Kolába, *viz.* :—

* Government Resolution No. 7107, dated 6th September 1892, para. 1, rule 22, Millett's Book of Orders in force in Thána.

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*continued.*

(*b*) **In Protected Forests only**—*continued.*

(*a*) No person shall cut or lop any portion of any tree in any Protected Forest in the districts of Thána and Kolába other than such branches of unreserved trees as, within a foot of the stem, are less than 12 inches in girth or 4 inches in diameter :.

Provided that in the case of shrubs, bushes and coppice shoots consisting of more stems than one, so long as one stem at least with all branches therefrom which within one foot from that stem do not exceed 12 inches in circumference or 4 inches in diameter, is left uncut, all other portions of any such shrub, bush or coppice shoot may be cut or lopped.

(*b*) Nothing in these rules shall authorize or be construed to authorize the cutting, lopping or felling of any tree reserved by any notification for the time being in force under section 29 of the said Act amended as aforesaid.*

In exercise of the power conferred by section 31, clause (*a*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), as amended by the Forest Act, 1890 (V of 1890) and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the cutting of trees in the Protected Forests in the districts of Thána and Kolába, namely :—

No person shall cut or lop any portion of any unreserved tree in any Protected Forest in the districts of Thána and Kolába otherwise than in accordance with the following rules :—

i.—No single stem shall in any case be cut.

ii.—When more than one stem springs from the same root or stump, the principal stem must always be left untouched, but the others may be cut.

iii.—No branch may be cut—

(*a*) from any tree that has not reached the height of 25 feet ; or

(*b*) from the topmost third of any tree ; or

(*c*) which, within a foot of the trunk, exceeds 12 inches in circumference.

iv.—Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained bushes and shrubs may be cut flush with the ground.

v.—Nothing in these rules shall authorise, or be construed to authorise the cutting, lopping or felling of any tree reserved by any notification for the time being in force under section 29 of the said Act amended as aforesaid.†

* Government Notification No. 7056, dated 7th September 1896.
† Government Notification No. 7156, dated 28th September 1897.

touched; only shoots that have taken two years or more to grow may be lopped off;

(*b*) in the case of injaili trees less than 10 feet high—

(i) where several stems spring from the same root or stump the best of such stems with all shoots from it shall be left untouched till the stem is 10 feet high, but all other shoots from the root or stump or from the ground within a yard† of the untouched stem may be cut down to the ground;

(ii) no stem growing singly may be cut or its side shoots lopped, unless it has an untouched stem growing within a yard† of it.

Provided that, with the previous permission of a revenue officer not lower in rank than a Mámlatdár, such cultivator may cut down for his own use—

(*a*) any injaili tree not useful for táhál or fruit; and

(*b*) any fruit tree and any leading shoot or best stem preserved under clause (*a*) (i) or (*b*) (i) of this rule when in the opinion of such officer such tree, shoot or stem is no longer useful for fruit or tahal.

6. In the protected forest of any village a cultivator of that village may, with the previous permission of a revenue officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector, cut down for his own use any tree other than an injaili tree.

Explanation.—The Collector or Prant officer may, by written order delivered to the patel, authorize the cultivators of a village to cut down the after growth of teak, blackwood and tivas, subject to the condition that two leading shoots from each stump with all their branches are left permanently untouched and may at any time modify such order by withdrawing such authority either from particular cultivators or from all the cultivators or in respect of particular areas, and such order as so modified shall be a saving order under rule 6.

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* This should be translated in Maráthi "1½ purush", a purush being the height to which an average man can reach standing.

† This should be translated in Maráthi "1½ hát."

No. 48.

Page 94.

Substitute the following for the rules in Government Notification No. 7156, dated 28th September 1897.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1909.

No. 1929.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31, clause (*a*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 7156, dated the 28th September 1897, to make the following rules to regulate the cutting of trees in the protected forests in the districts of Thána and Kolába, namely :—

Rules.

1. In these rules—

(*a*) the word "tree" includes all ground shoots which grow into trees, such as Kuda, Kudi, Pethari and Chera, but does not include bushes; and the word "bush" shall be deemed to include all ground shoots which do not grow into trees such as Karand, Ukshi, Phángli, Dhaiti and Nirgudi;

(*b*) the word "cultivator" includes—

(i) all persons who personally cultivate the soil, whether as tenants or in their own right;

(ii) all landlords resident in a village and holding land therein, whether they cultivate the soil personally or through tenants;

but does not include non-resident landlords.

2. No forest produce shall be removed from a plot assigned for cultivation in protected forest or from any trees in such plot except by the authorised cultivator of such plot.

3. No forest produce shall be removed from any protected forest in a village or from any trees in such protected forest except by a cultivator of that village.

4. Save as provided in rules 5 and 6 no person shall in any protected forest cut down, pollard, or lop any tree whatever.

Substitute the following for 206*a* on pages 95 and 96.

Rules regulating the cutting of trees in the Protected Forests in the Peint Táluka of the Násik District.

206*a*. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31, clause (*a*), of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 2163 (*b*), dated the 14th March 1905, printed at pages 330 and 331 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of the 16th idem, to make the following rules to regulate the cutting of trees in the protected forests in the Peint Táluka of the Násik District, namely:—

Rules.

1. In these rules—

(*a*) the word "tree" includes all ground shoots which grow into trees, such as Kuda, Kudi, Pethari and Chera, but does not include bushes; and the word "bush" shall be deemed to include all ground shoots which do not grow into trees such as Karand, Ukshi, Phangli, Dhaiti and Nirgudi;

(*b*) the word "cultivator" includes—

(i) all persons who personally cultivate the soil, whether as tenants or in their own right;

(ii) all landlords, resident in a village and holding land therein, whether they cultivate the soil personally or through tenants;

but does not include non-resident landlords.

2. No forest produce shall be removed from a plot assigned for cultivation in any protected forest or from any trees in such plot except by the authorised cultivator of such plot.

3. No forest produce shall be removed from any protected forest in a village or from any trees in such protected forest except by a cultivator of that village.

4. Save as provided in rules 5 and 6 no person shall in any protected forest cut down, pollard or lop any tree whatever.

5. In the protected forest of any village a cultivator of that village may cut down, lop or pollard for his own use any injaili trees that are not fruit trees in accordance with the following rules but not otherwise:

(*a*) in the case of injaili trees 10 feet* high or higher—

(i) the leading shoot must be permanently preserved along with all shoots from the topmost third of the main stem;

(ii) shoots that have taken less than 2 years to grow may not be touched: only shoots that have taken 2 years or more to grow may be lopped off;

* This should be translated in Maráthi "1½ purush", a purush being the height to which an average man can reach standing.

(*b*) in the case of injaili trees less than 10 feet high—

(i) where several stems spring from the same root or stump the best of such stems with all shoots from it shall be left untouched till the stem is 10 feet high, but all other shoots from the root or stump or from the ground within a yard* of the untouched stem may be cut down to the ground;

(ii) no stem growing singly may be cut or its side shoots lopped, unless it has an untouched stem growing within a yard* of it.

Provided that, with the previous permission of a revenue officer not lower in rank than a Mámlatdár, such cultivator may cut down for his own use—

(i) any injaili tree not useful for tahál or fruit; and

(ii) any fruit tree and any leading shoot or best stem preserved under clause (*a*) (i) or (*b*) (i) of this rule when in the opinion of such officer such tree, shoot or stem is no longer useful for fruit or tahál.

6. In the protected forest of any village a cultivator of that village may, with the previous permission of a revenue officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant or Deputy Collector, cut down for his own use any tree other than an injaili tree.

Explanation.—The Collector or Pránt Officer may, by written order delivered to the patel, authorise the cultivators of a village to cut down the after-growth of teak, blackwood, and tivas, subject to the condition that two leading shoots from each stump with all their branches are left permanently untouched and may at any time modify such order by withdrawing such authority either from particular cultivators or from all the cultivators or in respect of particular areas, and such order as so modified shall be a saving order under rule 6.†

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* This should be translated into Maráthi "1½ hát."

† Notification No. 8783, dated 19th September 1911, page 1704 of *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1911.

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*continued.*

(*b*) **In Protected Forests only**—*continued.*

If the above restrictions are not attended to and the forests are found to be injured by indiscriminate lopping, they will be closed to all lopping during such a period as may be deemed necessary by the Collector and the Divisional Forest Officer in consultation to enable the trees to recover the injury received.

The privileges both as regards Reserved and Protected Forests have been extended to non-resident owners of land in all forest villages. Such holders may take from the forest of the block in which the village containing the land they own is situated, material for ash-material to such of their land as is situated in that village, but not from any land they may hold in any other village. The privilege thus accorded to the inhabitants of forest villages and of non-resident holders of land in forest villages are not to be shared by the inhabitants of non-forest villages.*

Rules regulating the management of Protected Forests in the Peint Táluka of the Násik District.

206a. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the Protected Forests in the Peint Táluka of the Násik District, namely :—

I.—No person shall cut or lop any portion of any unreserved tree within any Protected Forest otherwise than in accordance with the following rules :—

(i) No stem growing singly shall in any case be cut.

(ii) Where more than one stem springs from the same root or stump, the principal stem shall always be left untouched, but the others may be cut.

(iii) No branch may be cut

(*a*) from any tree less than 18 inches in girth at breast height ;

(*b*) from the topmost third of any tree ; or

(*c*) which is over 6 inches in girth at the point of cutting.

II.—Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, bushes and shrubs, such as Nirgud, Dhaiti, Karwand and the like, may be cut flush with the ground.

III.—Nothing in these rules shall be construed to authorize the cutting, lopping or felling of any tree reserved by any notification for the time being in force under section 29 of the said Act.

IV.—The ráb numbers shall not be cultivated.

V.—In the ráb lands of their own villages, villagers may

(*a*) graze cattle ;

(*b*) gather dead wood, cut grass and collect edible fruits and roots ; and

(*c*) remove loose stones not obtained by quarrying ; free of charge, unless specially and by notice prohibited by the Collector from so doing.

* Government Resolutions No. 2831, dated 8th April 1885 ; and No. 11936, dated 23rd November 1908.

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*continued.*

(*b*) **In Protected Forests only**—*continued.*

VI.—No fire shall be lighted in, or carried into, the ráb lands.

VII.—Where ráb is burned for seed-beds, the fire shall be not less than twenty cubits from the boundary of the ráb land, and no person shall burn ráb in any field unless at least one adult person remains by the fire until it is extinguished.*

206b. With reference to Government Notification No. 2792, dated 6th April 1885, published at pages 485 and 486 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 9th idem, Part I, the following rules, made by the Governor in Council under section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to regulate the management of the Protected Forest in the marginally noted villages of the Akola Táluka of the District of Ahmednagar, are published, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for general information.

Ghátghar.
Uddavné.
Pánjre.
Shinganwádi.
Kumshet.
Ambit.
Pachnai.
Lohári Kotul.

Similarly—

With reference to Government Notification No. 4352*A*, dated 18th June 1886, published at pages 528-530 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 24th idem, Part I, the following rules made by the Governor in Council under section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to regulate the management of the Protected Forest in the villages of Sámrad in the Akola Táluka of the District of Ahmednagar, are published, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for general information :—

Rules regulating the management of Protected Forest of the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District.

1. Lands of either of the two following descriptions may be cleared or broken up for cultivation in the said forest subject to the conditions, if any, respectively applicable thereto, *viz.* :—

(*a*) land the right to cultivate which has been recorded in an enquiry under section 28 of the Forest Act, or

(*b*) land let for cultivation under a lease which is at the time in force and has been granted under these rules.

2. The unoccupied land in the said forest suitable for cultivation having been divided off by the Survey Department, under the orders of Government, into fields which bear distinctive numbers and having been measured and assessed by the said Department at a moderate rent, any of the said fields (hereinafter called "numbers") may be let at the rent so assessed to any person who is, and has been for not less than five years previously, a resident of the village in which the number is situate, subject to the conditions contained in these rules.

* Notification No. 2163 (*b*), dated 14th March 1905, page 330 of *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1905.

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*continued.*

(*b*) **In Protected Forests only**—*continued.*

3. The lease of a number may be sold by public auction or granted, at the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer, with or without payment of a premium.

4. Every lease granted under these rules shall be in the form A, hereto annexed and shall be executed by the Divisional Forest Officer, if he is competent under the rules in force in this behalf to execute such an instrument, or otherwise by the Conservator. No such lease shall be granted until the intending lessee has executed a counterpart agreement in the form B, hereto annexed, bearing an endorsement of the tenor prescribed in the said form signed by the village officers.

5. In the first year in which these rules are in force leases shall be granted for a term of thirty years. Leases granted after the said first year shall be for terms which will expire simultaneously with the terms of the first year's leases.

6. The rent due annually in respect of lands leased under these rules shall be payable in two equal instalments on the 10th December and 10th January, respectively.

7. On the expiry of the term of any lease granted under these rules, the lessee shall be entitled to a renewed lease for such term and subject to such conditions and the payment of such rent as Government shall think fit to prescribe.

8. Every lease granted or renewed under these rules may at any time be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer or the Conservator of Forests—

(*a*) if the lessee or any co-sharer of the land held by the lessee is convicted of any offence under section 32 of the Forest Act and such conviction is not subsequently reversed or quashed; or

(*b*) if the land included in the lease or any portion of it is subjected, without the previous sanction of the Divisional Forest Officer or of the Conservator of Forests, to any mortgage charge, sub-lease or alienation; or

(*c*) if the land included in the lease or any portion of it is subjected to *dalhi* cultivation; or

(*d*) if any instalment of rent due in respect of the land is not paid, or recovered under section 81 of the Forest Act, before the close of the revenue year in which it is payable; or

(*e*) if the lessee ceases to be a resident of the village in which the land is situate.

When a lease is cancelled under this rule, it shall be deemed for the purposes of Rule 1 to cease to be in force from such date as shall be fixed in this behalf by the officer cancelling the same.

9. An appeal shall lie from any order made by the Divisional Forest Officer under the last preceding rule to the Conservator of Forests. The order of the Conservator of Forests shall be final.

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*continued.*

(*b*) **In Protected Forests only**—*continued.*

10. No lease granted under these rules shall be deemed to confer upon the lessee any right in or over the trees or other forest produce of the land included in such lease; but subject to a reservation of the right of Government at any time to reconsider and amend or cancel such concession and to the provision of Rule 11, the Governor in Council directs that the lessee of any land of which a lease is granted or renewed under these rules shall be permitted upon or from the said land—

(*a*) to lop trees, not being trees which are reserved under section 29 of the Forest Act, for the purpose of obtaining *rábi* for manure;

(*b*) with the written authority of the Divisional Forest Officer to cut and remove trees, not being trees reserved, as aforesaid and not exceeding 15 inches in circumference at the base, which, in the opinion of the said officer, impede cultivation;

(*c*) to pasture and to cut and remove grass for his own cattle, sheep and goats;

(*d*) to gather and remove edible fruits and roots;

(*e*) to gather and remove dead wood for fuel;

(*f*) to quarry or gather and remove stones for his own use for any agricultural or domestic purpose.

11. Lessees exercising the privilege of lopping trees for obtaining *rábi* conceded by clause (*a*) of the last preceding rule, shall leave uncut a main leading shoot (*shenda*) of each tree which they so lop.

12. Any person permanently residing in any of the said villages may, in any unoccupied number of the Protected Forest in the village in which he resides, pasture, or cut and remove grass for his own cattle, sheep and goats without license or payment of any fee.

The Governor in Council reserves the right at any time to reconsider and amend or cancel this concession.

13. Except as provided in Rule 10 and in the last preceding rule, no cattle, sheep or goats may be pastured and no grass may be cut in the said Protected Forest without written authority from the Divisional Forest Officer.

FORM A.

(See Rule 4.)

Form of Lease.

To *A. B.*, resident of

I, *C. D.* (here enter *the executant's official designation*), by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, hereby grant on behalf of the Secretary of State

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*continued.*

(*b*) **In Protected Forests only**—*continued.*

for India in Council, to you *A. B.* a lease for years, commencing from the day of 19 , of the field No. in the protected forest of the village of in the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District on payment of an annual rent therefor of Rs.

This lease is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and of the rules from time to time in force in the said Protected Forest framed under section 31 of the said Act.

Dated the day of 19 .

(Signed)

C. D.

FORM B.

(See Rule 4.)

Form of Counterpart Agreement.

To the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I, *A. B.*, inhabitant of in the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District, hereby accept the lease of the field No. in the Protected Forest of the above village for the term of years, commencing on the day of 19 , subject to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and of the rules from time to time in force in the said Protected Forest framed under section 31 of the said Act, and I undertake to pay annually Rs. on account of the rent of the said No. in the instalments and on the dates prescribed in this behalf in the rules aforesaid.

Dated the day of 19 .

Written by

(Signed)

A. B.

Signed by *A. B.* in the presence of

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*continued.*

(*b*) **In Protected Forests only**—*concluded.*

Endorsement.

We, the undersigned, declare that, to the best of our knowledge and from the best information we have been able after careful inquiry to obtain, the person who has executed this agreement is *A. B.*, resident of the above-named village of , and that he has been residing in the said village for a period exceeding five years and is a fit person to be accepted as responsible for the punctual payment of the rent of the number which has been leased to him.

(Signed) *E. F.*, Patel,
(„) *G. H.*, Accountant, } of the above village of*

206c. In exercise of the power conferred by section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit in the Protected Forest in the villages marginally noted in the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District, from the 1st day of February 1886,—

Ghátghar.	Kumshet.
Uddavné.	Ambit.
Pánjré.	Pachnai.
Shinganwádi.	Lohári Kotul.

Rules regulating the cultivation in Protected Forest in certain villages of the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District.

(*a*) the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, of any land in such forest except in accordance with the rules prescribed in that behalf under section 31 of the said Act in Government Notification No. 185, dated 12th instant;

(*b*) the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime or charcoal and the collection or the subjection to any manufacturing process or the removal of any forest produce, except in accordance with the rules aforesaid and with the proviso to this notification:

Provided that, until further orders, any person permanently residing in any of the said villages may in any unoccupied number in the Protected Forest of the village in which he resides—

(*c*) gather and remove edible fruits and roots;

(*d*) gather and remove dead-wood for fuel;

(*e*) quarry or gather and remove stones for his own use for any agricultural or domestic purpose.

And in further exercise of the power conferred by the said section, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare all mango, hirda and jambul trees and bamboos in the Protected Forest in the said villages to be reserved from the said date.†

* Notification No. 185, dated 12th January 1886, page 29 of *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1886, and Notification No. 1915, dated 28th March 1887, page 270 of *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1887.

† Notification No. 186, dated 12th January 1886, page 31 of *Bombay Government Gazette* of 1886.

VI. Privileges.

B. RAB, DALHI AND KUMRI CULTIVATION—*concluded.*

(c) Special Privileges for Bhiwndi, Kalyan and Bassein.

206d. In addition to the foregoing privileges the following additional concessions have been granted to the inhabitants of Bhiwndi, Kalyán and Bassein Tálukas, respectively, owing to the pressure of population and the agricultural needs :—

Special privileges in Bhiwndi, Kalyán and Bassein.

Bhiwndi.

The inhabitants of forest villages may lop and remove for wood-ash material the side branches of all trees but those specified in the margin. The branches of saplings and young trees may also, if necessary, be lopped, but in no case may the leading shoot be injured nor any branches large enough to serve as firewood, &c., over 3 inches in circumference at the butt, be cut under cover of branch-loppings for wood-ash manure.*

Teak ... (Tectona grandis).
Blackwood ... (Dalbergia latifolia).

Kalyán.

In Kalyán the inhabitants of forest villages may cut for ash manure the side branches; but not the leading shoots of all trees growing in Protected Forests except those marginally noted.†

Teak ... Tectona grandis.
Blackwood ... Dalbergia latifolia.
Tiwas ... Ougeinia dalbergioides.
Mango ... Mangifera Indica.
Khair ... Acacia catechu.
Kalam ... Stephegyne parvifolia.
Bibla ... Pterocarpus marsupium.
Asana ... Bridelia retusa.
Koshimb ... Schleichera trijuga.
Hed ... Adina cordifolia.

Bassein.

In Bassein in consequence of the small area of available bush-land the inhabitants of the 13 villages noted in the margin are permitted to cut the branches not being the leading shoots, or above 3 inches in girth of all trees other than teak, blackwood, sandalwood and fruit trees, in one-third of the Reserved Forest area of each village or part of a village.

Naringi.
Nilomone.
Dhániv.
Virar.
Achole.
Pelhar.
Kanhere W.
Shirgaon.
Chandavsar.
Dahisar.
Chimne.
Hedad.
Khanivde.

The limits within which this privilege may be exercised will be fixed from time to time by the Divisional Forest Officer. The inhabitants of forest villages may also in Protected Forest lop, for material for ash manure, the side branches, not exceeding 3 inches in girth, of all trees except teak, blackwood, sandalwood and fruit trees subject to the conditions that the leading shoots shall be kept intact.‡

* Government Resolution No. 5251, dated 1st July 1884.
† Government Resolution No. 3890, dated 14th May 1885.
‡ Government Resolution No. 5919, dated 22nd July 1885.
NOTE.—A similar system to regulate the privilege of collecting wood-ash material has been introduced into Kolába District as a trial, *vide* Government Resolution No. 6024, dated 2nd September 1903.